

Lynch	Olver	Sherman
Majette	Ortiz	Skelton
Maloney	Owens	Slaughter
Markey	Pallone	Snyder
Marshall	Pascarella	Solis
Matheson	Pastor	Spratt
Matsui	Payne	Stark
McCarthy (MO)	Pelosi	Stenholm
McCarthy (NY)	Peterson (MN)	Strickland
McCollum	Pomeroy	Stupak
McDermott	Price (NC)	Tanner
McGovern	Rahall	Tauscher
McIntyre	Rangel	Taylor (MS)
McNulty	Reyes	Thompson (CA)
Meehan	Rodriguez	Thompson (MS)
Meek (FL)	Ross	Tierney
Meeks (NY)	Rothman	Towns
Menendez	Roybal-Allard	Turner (TX)
Michaud	Ruppersberger	Udall (CO)
Millender-	Rush	Udall (NM)
McDonald	Ryan (OH)	Van Hollen
Miller (NC)	Sabo	Velazquez
Miller, George	Sanchez, Linda	Visclosky
Mollohan	T.	Waters
Moore	Sanchez, Loretta	Watt
Moran (VA)	Sanders	Waxman
Murtha	Sandlin	Weiner
Nadler	Schakowsky	Wexler
Napolitano	Schiff	Woolsey
Neal (MA)	Scott (GA)	Wu
Oberstar	Scott (VA)	Wynn
Obey	Serrano	

NOT VOTING—14

Brown-Waite,	Gephardt	Paul
Ginny	Herger	Smith (WA)
Cubin	Jefferson	Stearns
Dooley (CA)	Lewis (CA)	Watson
Evans	McInnis	Young (AK)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE) (during the vote). Members are advised 2 minutes remain in this vote.

□ 1551

Mr. GORDON changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS TO HAVE UNTIL MIDNIGHT, JULY 3, 2003, TO FILE PRIVILEGED REPORT ON LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2004

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations have until midnight, July 3, 2003, to file a privileged report, making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1 of rule XXI, all points of order are reserved on the bill.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their re-

marks, and that I be permitted to include tabular and extraneous material on the bill, H.R. 2559.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2004

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 298 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 2559.

□ 1553

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 2559) making appropriations for military construction, family housing, and base realignment and closure for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes, with Mr. BASS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered as having been read the first time.

Under the rule, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KNOLLENBERG) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. EDWARDS) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KNOLLENBERG).

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. KNOLLENBERG asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Chairman, it is my pleasure to present to the House H.R. 2559, the fiscal year 2004 military construction appropriations bill. This legislation provides funds for all types of construction projects on military installations here in the U.S. and abroad. Projects range from barracks and housing to training ranges and runways.

I would like to thank my ranking member, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. EDWARDS), for his advice and support and cooperation in producing this recommendation. He has been a good partner, and I appreciate having the gentleman there to work together on this bill.

I would also like to express my appreciation to all members of the subcommittee for their help in putting together this year's bill. I commend the good work done by the subcommittee staff, Tom Forhan, Brian Potts, Mary Arnold, Kim Reath, and Valerie Baldwin. This has made my transition to chairman an easy one. I want to thank my personal staff, Jeff Onizuk and Lieutenant Commander Scott Gray. I appreciate the long hours they have put in making this the best bill possible.

The bill presented today totals \$9.196 billion, which complies with the 302(b) allocation for both budget authority and outlays. This recommendation is, however, \$41 million below the President's request, a reduction of less than 1/2 of 1 percent. Excluding funds provided in response to the global war on terrorism and Operation Iraqi Freedom, the bill is \$605 million or 6 percent below fiscal year 2003 enacted levels.

For the first time in recent memory, this subcommittee has produced a recommendation that is below the President's request. This is the hand that we were dealt under current budgetary constraints, and we have tried to deal with it in as fair a manner as possible.

I assure Members the committee did due diligence to find as much savings as possible for the bill, and I believe we left no stone unturned in this process. This bill continues the subcommittee's bipartisan tradition of quality of life first for our service men and women. This is our paramount goal, and I believe we have reached it.

As many Members are aware, the Department of Defense is undertaking a privatization effort for military housing. For those of us who have seen the results thus far, this is an exciting development. What it means for the family housing account of this bill is that less money does not mean less housing. It means that we are getting more bang for our buck. For example, take the Residential Communities Initiative at the Presidio of Monterey. Using only the basic allowance for housing, the BAH, 2,168 new homes will be built and 41 historic units will be renovated. In addition, the private contractor will build wider roads, playgrounds, amenities such as community centers and swimming pools, and so on. What had been substandard housing will become an enviable community for our military families, and it will come at no cost, no cost to the family housing account in this bill.

The bottom line is that the funding in this bill does not slow down the effort to revitalize our military family housing. In fact, that effort is accelerating because of this privatization initiative.

I would like to take a moment to highlight some key areas in the bill. First, \$1.24 billion is provided for troop barracks. This is a \$62 million increase from last year's level. This sends a positive message to our unaccompanied personnel stationed all around the world that their quality of life is a priority.

The bill includes \$194 million for hospital and medical facilities, an increase of \$25 million above last year's level. This is another positive quality-of-life message, one intended for all service members as well as their families.

\$274 million is provided for community facilities, an increase of \$45 million above the President's request. These facilities include child development centers, fire stations, schools, and physical fitness centers.

\$465 million is provided for the Guard and Reserve components, an increase of \$95 million above the President's request.

The bill fully funds the President's request of \$1.2 billion for new family housing units and improvements to existing units, and \$2.7 billion is provided for the operation and maintenance of existing family housing units.

□ 1600

I would like to highlight the overseas military construction program for just one moment. In support of a global repositioning effort, the President's amended budget submission and the recommendation before Members today rescinds and/or reduces overseas con-

struction requirements by \$327 million. Of these reductions, \$279 million has been applied to construction requirements in the United States. It is my opinion additional cuts will adversely impact the quality of life and mission readiness of our troops living overseas, including those who are fighting the war against terrorism and also in Operation Iraqi Freedom. Therefore, I cannot recommend additional cuts in this area to my colleagues.

We have worked closely with the authorization committee in producing this legislation. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. HEFLEY) and his staff for their assistance.

In conclusion, we have focused our efforts on programs that directly support the men and women in our Armed Forces. We would like to do more. We always have and always will. But in my opinion, the recommendations in this bill are solid and fully fund projects that are vital to the security of the United States. The bottom line is this: with this bill, we meet the military's mission critical infrastructure needs and enable its efforts to improve the quality of life for our men and women in the Armed Forces. This is a fair bill. I encourage all my colleagues to support it.

Mr. Chairman, I include the following tabular material for the RECORD:

BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2003 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2004
(Amounts in thousands) (H.R. 2559)

	FY 2003 Enacted	FY 2004 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Military construction, Army.....	1,472,022	1,602,060	1,533,660	+61,638	-68,400
Defense emergency response fund (DERF).....	211,688	---	---	-211,688	---
Subtotal.....	1,683,710	1,602,060	1,533,660	-150,050	-68,400
Rescission.....	-49,376	-66,050	-183,615	-134,239	-117,565
Supplemental appropriations (P.L. 108-11).....	2,000	---	---	-2,000	---
Total.....	1,636,334	1,536,010	1,350,045	-286,289	-185,965
Military construction, Navy.....	1,095,698	1,147,537	1,211,077	+115,379	+63,540
Defense emergency response fund (DERF).....	209,430	---	---	-209,430	---
Subtotal.....	1,305,128	1,147,537	1,211,077	-94,051	+63,540
Rescission.....	-1,340	-14,679	-39,322	-37,982	-24,643
Supplemental appropriations (P.L. 108-11).....	48,100	---	---	-48,100	---
Total.....	1,351,888	1,132,858	1,171,755	-180,133	+38,897
Military construction, Air Force.....	891,650	830,671	896,136	+4,486	+65,465
Defense emergency response fund (DERF).....	188,597	---	---	-188,597	---
Subtotal.....	1,080,247	830,671	896,136	-184,111	+65,465
Rescission.....	-13,281	---	---	+13,281	---
Rescission (P.L. 108-7).....	-18,600	---	---	+18,600	---
Supplemental appropriations (P.L. 108-11).....	152,900	---	---	-152,900	---
Total.....	1,201,266	830,671	896,136	-305,130	+65,465
Military construction, Defense-wide.....	836,345	815,113	813,613	-22,732	-1,500
Defense emergency response fund (DERF).....	33,300	---	---	-33,300	---
Subtotal.....	869,645	815,113	813,613	-56,032	-1,500
Rescissions.....	-2,976	-997	-32,680	-29,704	-31,683
Total.....	866,669	814,116	780,933	-85,736	-33,183
Total, Active components.....	5,056,157	4,313,655	4,198,869	-857,288	-114,786
Military construction, Army National Guard.....	241,377	168,298	208,033	-33,344	+39,735
Military construction, Air National Guard.....	194,880	60,430	77,105	-117,775	+16,675
Defense emergency response fund (DERF).....	8,933	---	---	-8,933	---
Total.....	203,813	60,430	77,105	-126,708	+16,675
Military construction, Army Reserve.....	100,554	68,478	84,569	-15,985	+16,091
Military construction, Naval Reserve.....	67,804	28,032	38,992	-28,812	+10,960
Defense emergency response fund (DERF).....	7,117	---	---	-7,117	---
Total.....	74,921	28,032	38,992	-35,929	+10,960

BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2003 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2004
(Amounts in thousands) (H.R. 2559)

	FY 2003 Enacted	FY 2004 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Military construction, Air Force Reserve.....	63,650	44,312	56,212	-7,438	+11,900
Defense emergency response fund (DERF).....	3,576	---	---	-3,576	---
Subtotal.....	67,226	44,312	56,212	-11,014	+11,900
Miscellaneous appropriations (P.L. 108-7).....	18,600	---	---	-18,600	---
Total.....	85,826	44,312	56,212	-29,614	+11,900
Total, Reserve components.....	706,491	369,550	464,911	-241,580	+95,361
Total, Military construction.....	5,762,648	4,683,205	4,663,780	-1,098,868	-19,425
Appropriations.....	(5,185,580)	(4,764,931)	(4,919,397)	(-266,183)	(+154,466)
Defense emergency response fund.....	(662,641)	---	---	(-662,641)	---
Rescissions.....	(-85,573)	(-81,726)	(-255,617)	(-170,044)	(-173,891)
North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program.....	167,200	169,300	169,300	+2,100	---
Family housing construction, Army.....	280,356	409,191	409,191	+128,835	---
Rescission.....	-4,920	-52,300	-52,300	-47,380	---
Total.....	275,436	356,891	356,891	+81,455	---
Family housing operation and maintenance, Army.....	1,106,007	1,043,026	1,043,026	-62,981	---
Family housing construction, Navy and Marine Corps....	376,468	184,193	184,193	-192,275	---
Rescission.....	-2,652	---	-3,585	-933	-3,585
Total.....	373,816	184,193	180,608	-193,208	-3,585
Family housing operation and maintenance, Navy and Marine Corps.....	861,788	852,778	852,778	-9,010	---
Family housing construction, Air Force.....	684,824	657,065	657,065	-27,759	---
Rescission.....	-8,782	-19,347	-29,039	-20,257	-9,692
Total.....	676,042	637,718	628,026	-48,016	-9,692
Family housing operation and maintenance, Air Force...	833,419	834,468	826,074	-7,345	-8,394
Defense emergency response fund (DERF).....	29,631	---	---	-29,631	---
Subtotal.....	863,050	834,468	826,074	-36,976	-8,394
Supplemental appropriations (P.L. 108-11).....	1,800	---	---	-1,800	---
Total.....	864,850	834,468	826,074	-38,776	-8,394
Family housing construction, Defense-wide.....	5,480	350	350	-5,130	---
Family housing operation and maintenance, Defense-wide	42,395	49,440	49,440	+7,045	---
Department of Defense Family Housing Improvement Fund.....	2,000	300	300	-1,700	---
Total, Family housing.....	4,207,814	3,959,164	3,937,493	-270,321	-21,671
Base realignment and closure account.....	561,138	370,427	370,427	-190,711	---
General provision (sec. 118).....	---	55,000	55,000	+55,000	---
Grand total:					
New budget (obligational) authority.....	10,698,800	9,237,096	9,196,000	-1,502,800	-41,096
Appropriations.....	(10,108,455)	(9,390,469)	(9,536,541)	(-571,914)	(+146,072)
Defense emergency response fund.....	(692,272)	---	---	(-692,272)	---
Rescissions.....	(-101,927)	(-153,373)	(-340,541)	(-238,614)	(-187,168)

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I am going to vote for this military construction bill for one reason and for one reason alone. I believe the gentleman from Michigan, the chairman of our committee, has worked very hard and in a fair and bipartisan manner from day one on this bill. He and his capable staff have worked diligently and professionally to deal with a \$1.5 billion military construction cut. This grossly inadequate funding level was not the decision of the gentleman from Michigan or myself. The gentleman from Michigan has a deep and genuine commitment to supporting a high quality of life for our servicemen and -women and their families. I know that firsthand. This decision was made above his pay grade and above mine. As the chairman and the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Military Construction, our responsibility is to take whatever funding level is given to us and invest those resources in a way that will fund the highest possible military construction priorities. I believe that is what the gentleman from Michigan, our subcommittee, and I have done; and that is why I will vote for this bill.

However, Mr. Chairman, I would be remiss and I believe it would be the height of irresponsibility for me not to speak honestly to our colleagues about what I consider to be the serious implications of cutting military construction funding by \$1.5 billion. By the way, that is before the consideration of inflation. In my opinion, cutting military quality of life and military training investments during a time of war breaks faith with America's servicemen and -women and their families. I am deeply disappointed that the administration and the House leadership would say in effect that it is okay to salute our troops with our words while cutting critical military quality-of-life programs with our deeds. I believe it is wrong to salute our servicemen and -women with words while insulting them with our deeds. It is wrong in a time of war in Afghanistan for the administration in a separate bill to want to cut military education funds for military children by \$173 million and to cut funds for military family housing, health care, day care and training in this bill by \$1.5 billion.

Mr. Chairman, we are starting to see a pattern of respect to our servicemen and -women in time of war with our rhetoric and disrespect with our priorities and our actions. Frankly, in my opinion, we are reflecting the values of the majority leader of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DELAY), who said during the Iraqi war that in time of war, nothing is more important than cutting taxes. I would like to invite the majority leader to my district to explain that statement and that value to the 44,000 soldiers I represent

at Fort Hood, 20,000 of whom are overseas in Iraq today.

I believe it adds insult to injury to make these cuts in military quality-of-life programs to help pay for an \$88,000 tax cut for people in America living here safely, comfortably at home, not fighting in war, people making over \$1 million a year. It is not just wrong; it is outrageous. As public officials, our spending priorities are a better reflection of our values than our speeches and our rhetoric. What does it say about our values in Congress when we ask Americans to go into combat in Iraq and then the administration is trying to cut those very servicemen's and -women's children's education funding by 14 percent? What does it say about our values when a person making \$1 million in dividend income this year just received a \$200,000 tax cut while a soldier in Iraq must read that the House has voted to cut military housing, quality-of-life and training facility projects by \$1.5 billion? By the way, the House has voted to cut their future veterans benefits by \$28 billion, a vote cast on March 21 just 8 minutes after we had overwhelmingly voted for a resolution saluting the service of our servicemen and -women in Iraq.

Mr. Chairman, in my opinion that type of priority makes a mockery of the American ideals of fairness and shared sacrifice during time of war. What do these cuts mean? It means that tens and tens of thousands of servicemen and -women living in inadequate housing will have to continue to do so. We have 83,000 new barracks that are needed to meet minimum DOD standards for our single servicemen and -women. We have a need for 128,860 new housing units for military families who sacrifice so much for our country. This bill does not meet those needs. Why? Not because of the values or priorities of the gentleman from Michigan, but because the top leadership of this House and the administration decided that we must cut military construction by \$1.5 billion to help pay for that massive tax cut that we have already signed into law.

There is a lot of good in this bill, and the committee should be proud of its work. There are a lot of important priority programs funded. I salute the chairman and his very professional staff for, under very difficult circumstances, having to cut out important programs in order to adequately fund the highest-priority programs. I salute the gentleman from Michigan, his staff and the professional staff on both sides. This bill was put together without partisanship. It was put together under trying circumstances, with a last-minute decision by someone, I do not know and I do not know how, someone who said, we are going to have to cut our spending by \$560 million below the amount authorized just a few weeks ago.

I support this bill for the many good things in it and the good work that was done to produce it; but I say to my col-

leagues, Mr. Chairman, we should be ashamed that we are asking our servicemen and -women to have their housing, their quality of life, their day care, their health clinics, their training facility programs cut by \$1.5 billion in time of war. We should salute our servicemen and -women and their families with our deeds, not just with our words.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Chairman, it is a pleasure for me to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time, and I rise for two purposes: one, to express strong support for the bill and to compliment Chairman KNOLLENBERG and Ranking Member EDWARDS for producing as good a bill as they could with what they had to work with. We have heard today as we heard during the Homeland Security appropriations bill earlier and I predict, Mr. Chairman, we will hear it from the other 11 appropriations bills, that they need more money, that they did not get enough money; that, as in this particular case, the bill is below the President's budget request.

Mr. Chairman, the budget resolution that this committee is required to deal with was below the President's budget request. Somebody tell me how we can go above the President's budget request with a budget resolution that is below the President's budget request. That would take a little magic. The gentleman from Wisconsin and I have sat together many times trying to figure out that magic. We have not found the right magic wand yet. But the committees and the subcommittees are doing the best they can with what they have to work with, and they are producing good bills.

The second part of my interest today is to say to our colleagues that, although there was a substantial delay in getting past some budgetary issues that were above the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations, that 2 weeks ago when those issues were finally settled, your Committee on Appropriations has responded well. The Homeland Security bill was marked up, sent to the House, and it has gone on to the Senate. The military construction bill has been marked up, sent to the House and will go to the Senate today. The defense appropriations bill has been marked up. The labor, health and human services bill has been marked up. The interior appropriations bill has been marked up. The agriculture appropriations bill has been marked up, and the legislative branch bill has been marked up. So in that 2-week period, your committee has produced seven of the 13 bills. That is in addition to having completed 11 of last year's bills during this calendar year and one major wartime supplemental.

I am very proud of the Committee on Appropriations on both sides. I am

proud of the subcommittees and their leadership. But you cannot have more money to spend than the budget resolution provides, whether it is with the President's number, above the President's number, or below the President's number. We are given that number, and that is what we have to deal with.

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) for his comments. There is no Member of this House, Democrat or Republican, over the years who has been more committed to our servicemen and -women. As critical as I am of the funding level in this bill, I know if anyone will work hard to see if we can find more money to more adequately show our respect to our servicemen and -women with our dollars in military construction, the gentleman from Florida will be the person to fight that fight and to lead that fight.

Mr. Chairman, I want to say to my colleagues that my comments, my critical comments about the funding level of this bill, not the way it was put together because the gentleman from Michigan did an excellent job and a fair job in doing that, but I want people to know this criticism does not just come from one Member of Congress. I would like to read an editorial dated June 30 of the "Army Times." It says, "Nothing But Lip Service."

"In recent months, President Bush and the Republican-controlled Congress have missed no opportunity to heap richly deserved praise on the military. But talk is cheap and getting cheaper by the day, judging from the nickel-and-dime treatment the troops are getting lately."

It goes on to say this:

"All of which brings us to the latest indignity, Bush's \$9.2 billion military construction request for 2004, which was set a full \$1.5 billion below this year's budget on the expectation that Congress, as has become tradition in recent years, would add funding as it drafted the construction appropriations bill."

"But Bush's tax cuts have left little elbow room in the 2004 Federal budget that is taking shape, and the squeeze is on across the board."

"The result: not only has the House appropriations military construction panel accepted Bush's proposed \$1.5 billion cut, it voted to reduce construction spending by an additional \$41 million next year."

The editorial goes on after commending the gentleman from Wisconsin for his amendment to try to add nearly \$1 billion to this bill to say this:

"Taken piecemeal, all these corner-cutting moves might be viewed as mere flesh wounds. But even flesh wounds are fatal if you suffer enough of them. It adds up to a troubling pattern that eventually will hurt morale, especially if the current breakneck operations tempo also rolls on unchecked and the tense situations in Iraq and Afghanistan do not ease."

Mr. Chairman, that is a statement not from a Democrat or Republican in this House, but from the "Army Times" editorial. I think we should listen to the words and spirit of that editorial. I do not think our servicemen and -women are going to accept lip service. They give us dedicated service, including the risking of their lives. It is time for us to give them more than lip service when it comes to committing to making tough choices, committing to ensure that they can have a better quality of life, live in decent housing, have day care for their children and quality schools for their families.

□ 1615

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 6 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), the ranking Democrat on the full Committee on Appropriations who made an effort earlier this day to offer an amendment that was closed off by the Republican leadership to add nearly \$1 billion of commitment to our servicemen and women's quality of life programs.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

I want to express my agreement with the comments made by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), the distinguished chairman of this committee.

And then I want to say this: Budgets are not just presentations of numbers. Budgets really reflect and define and exhibit our priorities and our values. And that is why this bill is such a sad commentary on the nature of this House.

When President Bush came into office, thanks to the fiscal discipline demonstrated by the previous administration, we expected to see at least \$6 trillion worth of surpluses over the next decade. We were in the best shape that we had been fiscally in more than a generation. So the President decided that we could afford to provide very large tax cuts, and he estimated we would still have billions left over for other purposes, and the House passed those tax cuts.

My point is that then something happened that was totally unexpected. We got hit by 9/11 and the economic downturn that followed that. Any person of prudence in my view, having seen such a shocking change, would have been careful about the next step that they took, but this Congress and this White House, alas, was not. So despite the fact that the bottom was falling out of the economy and the bottom was falling out of Government revenues, the White House and this Congress decided they were going to push on with even larger tax cuts. They said that we needed to do it in order to create jobs.

But, not a single job has been created during the tenure of the Bush adminis-

tration. In fact, we have lost almost 3 million jobs since President Bush took office. Part of that is not his responsibility; part of it in my view is, and the Congress's as well. My point is that when conditions change one would think that their approach and their remedies change, but they have not. We have gotten only one answer out of the administration in terms of dealing with the economy: Tax cuts, tax cuts, tax cuts, no matter how badly they are skewed to the upper reaches of the income ladders and no matter what they cost to the other people in this society. And this bill is one of the examples of what it costs.

When this House passes these tax cuts, it pretends that there is no cost to anyone else. Let me just spell out what some of the costs are. Those tax cuts mean that we will be paying \$23 billion more in interest payments next year than we would otherwise be paying. Before these tax cuts play out we will be spending more on interest payments in the Federal budget than we will be spending on all domestic appropriation items reported by this committee, and it will be a gargantuan share of the Federal budget. We ought to be able to make better judgments than that.

But there are other costs as well. We passed the "No Child Left Behind Act" for education, sent mandates out to the States and said we would send cash out to help pay for those mandates. I've news for you, the appropriations bill that is going to come out will short sheet those education programs by \$8 billion. Nobody knows that, but that is what is going to happen. And this is happening at a time when budget crunches all over the country are going to be squeezing States and squeezing schools. We are also having to squeeze down on what we provide in health care. There are thousands and thousands of families being pushed off health care in many States in the Union. And this bill represents what is going to happen to military families, because we are cutting \$1.5 billion below the deliverable amount in the previous year's budget for military families under military construction. And we wind up making only token progress in improving the housing for military families and for single enlisted people.

The cost of the estate tax elimination, which this House just passed: For the cost of that money it took to take millionaires off the tax roll when we passed that estate tax change—that is going to cost \$800 billion—for that \$800 billion, we could close one-third of the gap in financing that will be existing in the Social Security system. We should have done that first. But we did not. We passed another huge tax cut for the high rollers.

So there are consequences, and there are costs to those tax cuts. The gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) is right. He cannot perform a miracle.

Neither can the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KNOLLENBERG). Appropriations are the table scraps that are left over after this House has decided to plunge ahead, promising all of these out-sized tax cuts to the American people with a huge share of those tax cuts going to the most well off, and then we see what happens to the rest.

So that is why I am not pleased with this bill, not because of the work of the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KNOLLENBERG) or the staff but because this House made a basic bad judgment to begin with and it is being compounded and illustrated and demonstrated with every other bill we bring to the floor.

That is the problem. There are consequences. The budget process is being handled in this House to try to hide those consequences. It is our responsibility to try to lay out what those consequences are, and that is why we have gone through this operation this afternoon.

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Chairman, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Chairman, I do not think there are any other speakers on this side. I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I never thought I in my 12 years in this House would come to the floor and speak out in favor of a military construction bill that cuts quality of life and training investments for servicemen and women even in time of war by \$1.5 billion. I never thought I would ask my colleagues to vote for a bill that decreases Navy and Marine Corps family housing construction investment by \$193 million compared to last year. I never thought I would ask my colleagues to vote for a bill that decreases family Air Force construction housing by \$48 million compared to last year.

But I do ask my colleagues to vote for this bill because we had to do the best we could with the allocation given to us. Because of the needs, the important needs, military family needs that this bill meets, I will vote for it. Because of the needs that will remain unmet, I will not be proud that this House will go on record as saying in time of war to our servicemen and women thanks for risking their lives, thanks for fighting in Iraq, thanks for taking care of their children at home while they are wondering if their loved one will ever come home alive, while at the same time cutting their quality of life programs by \$1.5 billion. I guess it is a testament to my respect for the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KNOLLENBERG), his fairness, his dedication to our servicemen and women, his commitment to working as hard as any human could to see that we make the best with an unfair, horrible situation in this funding level, that I will vote for this bill. And I do want to pay a special thanks to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KNOLLENBERG) for standing up for people who often do not have someone speaking for them in this

House, and that is our servicemen and women overseas, because I know there was an effort made to make additional cuts in some of those facilities. There is not much to be gained personally or politically by defending quality of life commitments overseas because those folks are not living in our districts at the time. The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KNOLLENBERG) said no to that kind of cut because he knew that would have been the wrong thing to do. I salute him and I hope with his dedication and the gentleman from Florida's (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from Wisconsin's (Mr. OBEY) and other Members of this House's dedication, we will see before this year ends we can pass a military construction bill that we can look our servicemen and women in the eye and say we are proud of them and we do salute them with more than just words.

So I ask my colleagues, despite my reservations, to support the tremendous effort and work of the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KNOLLENBERG) and our subcommittee.

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Chairman, I rise this evening in support of our men and women in the Armed Services. For many weeks now, we have all declared our gratefulness to these warriors and their families of the sacrifices they have made on behalf of our Nation.

Besides their incredible efforts in fighting the War on Terrorism, these patriots and their families have had to learn to live without their fathers or mothers or spouses present on a daily basis because of numerous, long, and dangerous deployments, or even worse, if their loved one has paid the ultimate sacrifice. I, myself, have had more than my share of families in my district that have paid this price.

I have traveled extensively to our military facilities and have observed the substandard housing we force our military personnel and families to live in. We must address this situation.

We are all grateful for these sacrifices, but how will we show this gratefulness? Will we support the Ranking Member in his effort to scale back the tax cuts by a mere 5 percent for those who make over a million dollars a year, so we can restore funding and adequately house our forces?

Even though we are cutting military construction spending by \$1.5 billion from last year's funding, we can still do the right thing at this time by voting for the Previous Question. We must support the Ranking Member's efforts and truly show our gratitude to our troops.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to commend Chairman KNOLLENBERG and Ranking Member EDWARDS for their work on this bill. They have done their best with an unreasonable and unacceptable allocation. I know they share my deep disappointment over this level of funding, which is \$1.5 billion less than was appropriated for Military Construction & Family Housing last year.

Unfortunately this cut makes a bad situation worse. When the Bush administration came into office, they found a Department of Defense where the recapitalization rates for facilities varied from 80 to over 100 years in the various services. They rightly condemned this situation. However, under this budget, the re-

capitalization rate for the active Air Force will increase to 183 years. The Navy recapitalization rate will increase to 140 years. The recapitalization rate for the Marines actually goes down, but is still an unacceptable 88 years. And the Army recapitalization rate in this budget increases to 144 years. The DOD goal is 67 years. I strongly support the effort by Mr. OBEY to increase funding for Military Construction and Family Housing in this bill by \$1 billion. This funding, and much more, is sorely needed.

I would like to thank the Chairman and Ranking Member for working with me on the vital installations in Washington state. We will make a start in this bill on fixing a Navy pier at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard which today is not up to Navy standards for performing its mission, which is mooring nuclear powered aircraft carriers. And the bill includes several important projects to build barracks at Ft. Lewis, refurbish the Mission Support Center at McChord Air Force Base, and rebuild the service pier at Subase Bangor. Also, this bill continues to support the privatization of family housing at Ft. Lewis, WA. Mr. Chairman, beautiful new houses have been built and are under construction there, and this Congress can be proud about the new houses being built for military families through this innovative program.

I hope as this bill proceeds through the Congressional process, that additional funds can be found to make this a truly responsible piece of legislation. Having voiced my deep concerns, I will vote today in support of this bill in order to ensure that those important projects which do receive funding here are allowed to move forward.

Mr. SCHROCK. Mr. Chairman, America is indebted to the men and women of the armed forces. Their success in Iraq, Afghanistan and around the world give witness to their bravery and commitment. In order to maintain this dedicated, all-volunteer force and to ensure its readiness, we must be proactive in providing them adequate quality of life and training facilities.

The reality is that we are still correcting the spending deficiencies of the past. Even after years of funding plus-ups to the Department's military construction budget, service men and women continue to live and work in aging and inferior facilities. In fact, more than two-thirds of the services' current facilities are classified at "C-3" or "C-4" readiness levels. This signifies that their ability to carry out missions has been appreciably degraded.

I am glad that we are able to work across party lines to ensure that military construction is funded at the highest levels possible.

H.R. 2559 addresses many of the pressing construction and family housing needs facing the services. The bill would provide \$1.2 billion for barracks, \$16 million for child development centers, and \$1.2 billion for new family housing units and improvements to existing ones.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2559, because these new and improved facilities will enhance the quality of life for our service members while they are doing their jobs and training to defend America.

We must never let our military deteriorate as we have seen in the past, because, as recent events have demonstrated, we will never know when our nation's security will be challenged.

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of H.R. 2559, the Military Construction

Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2004. It is the second bill we are considering pursuant to the 302(b) allocations adopted by the Appropriations Committee on June 17th. I am pleased to report that it is consistent with the levels established in H. Con. Res. 95, the House concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2004, which Congress adopted on April 10. The budget resolution provided \$400.1 billion in discretionary budget authority for national defense. This bill funds the military construction and family housing portion of that commitment to our men and women in uniform.

H.R. 2559 provides \$9.196 billion in new budget authority and \$10.282 billion in outlays for fiscal year 2004. It is therefore identical to its 302(b) allocation to the House Subcommittee on Military Construction Appropriations. It does not contain emergency-designated new BA. It does include \$340.5 million in rescissions of previously enacted BA. Although budget authority in the bill declines by 12.8 percent from the previous year, it is \$81 million above the President's request. This mainly because H.R. 2559 contains a procurement appropriation of \$120 million that, according to CBO, was part of the administration's request for the Defense appropriation bill rather than this bill.

The bill complies with section 302(f) of the Budget Act, which prohibits consideration of bills in excess of an appropriations subcommittee's 302(b) allocation of budget authority and outlays established in the budget resolution.

H.R. 2559 represents this House's solemn commitment to the quality of life of those who put their lives on the line for freedom. It not only addresses the long-term infrastructure problems at military bases, it sustains barracks, family housing, medical facilities, and child support centers across the country and overseas. It also provides infrastructure funding for National Guard and Reserve troops who now find themselves on the front lines of the war against terrorism. Finally, it incorporates the results of real-world national security policy changes: The redeployment south of U.S. military forces away from the North Korean border to better-protected bases, and the gradual drawdown of troops from some Central European bases.

In conclusion, I express my support for H.R. 2559.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2559, making appropriations for military construction for fiscal 2004. This legislation is a strong product for tough times and I want to commend the Subcommittee Chairman, the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, and the Gentleman from Texas, Mr. EDWARDS.

This legislation provides \$9.2 billion in funding for military construction and family housing projects across the country.

While no one is satisfied with the bottom line on this bill and we all wish that we could not do more, this is a solid product. It satisfies our obligation to ensure that our men and women in uniform live in, train at, and deploy from adequate facilities. This bill shows our commitment to our service members by constructing and upgrading military installations, and military family housing in the United States and overseas.

Improving the quality of life for our men and women in uniform throughout the world is criti-

cally important. If we are asking these brave men and women to protect our national security, then we must ensure that they have the tools and the facilities to protect themselves.

America's armed forces have been charged with developing the capabilities to fight jointly and with coalition partners to secure victory across the full spectrum of warfare while continuing the transition to a more flexible, more agile, lighter and more lethal force.

In this context, I am pleased the Committee has included funding for a state-of-the-art explosives loading facility at the Army's "Home of Lethality"—Picatinny Arsenal in New Jersey.

In Afghanistan and Iraq, the achievements of our young men and women in uniform are due in part to the incredible technological advances employed by our military, much of which has been researched and developed by Picatinny Arsenal—the only Army-owned, Army-operated facilities for the research and development of energetics materials (mines, armor, warheads, artillery, etc.) in the nation. The new facility will mark a substantial upgrade in safety, environmental protection and process controls that will benefit the other branches of the military that rely on Army research and development expertise.

Mr. Chairman, once again I commend Mr. KNOLLENBERG and Mr. YOUNG and I urge support for this bill.

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, today I urge your consideration of the authorization of \$14.3 million for land acquisition to preserve access to the Barry M. Goldwater Range. This land acquisition would serve to prevent incompatible land uses and encroachment, and to increase the margin of safety in the Live Ordnance Departure Area located southwest of Luke Air Force Base.

The Barry M. Goldwater Range, a 2.7 million acre land and airspace area in southwest Arizona, is the crown jewel of all flight ranges, providing the Air Force with the space necessary to conduct live-fire training and simulating realistically the dimensions of a modern battlefield.

Luke Air Force Base—with its year-round idyllic weather—is the training home to the F-16 Fighting Falcon. With an average of 170 sorties flown each day, access to the Barry M. Goldwater Range is an essential part of the advanced training and practice required of the Air Force fighter pilots. The southern departure corridor from Luke Air Force Base is the only air corridor where live ordnance can be carried out by F-16 Fighters. The threat of advancement and increased pressure of residential development from what has traditionally been isolated farmland places the mission and the future of Luke Air Force Base at risk.

The Air Force has also made this \$14.3 million request stating, "Continued residential development of the departure corridors could impair Luke [Air Force Base's] ability to support sorties carrying live ordnance and to fully utilize the [Barry M. Goldwater Range] . . . [and] further encumbering Luke [Air Force Base's] access to the [Barry M. Goldwater Range] may adversely impact Luke's mission and result in a degradation to the national security."

Mr. EDWARDS. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill shall be considered for amendment under the 5-minute rule. During consideration of the bill for amendment, the Chair may accord priority in recognition to a Member offering an amendment that has been printed in the designated place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Those amendments will be considered read.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2559

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for military construction, family housing, and base realignment and closure functions administered by the Department of Defense, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes, namely:

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY
(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS)

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, facilities, and real property for the Army as currently authorized by law, including personnel in the Army Corps of Engineers and other personal services necessary for the purposes of this appropriation, and for construction and operation of facilities in support of the functions of the Commander in Chief, \$1,533,660,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided*, That of this amount, not to exceed \$122,710,000 shall be available for study, planning, design, architect and engineer services, and host nation support, as authorized by law, unless the Secretary of Defense determines that additional obligations are necessary for such purposes and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of his determination and the reasons therefor: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated for "Military Construction, Army" under Public Law 107-249, \$142,200,000 are rescinded: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated for "Military Construction, Army" under Public Law 107-64, \$24,000,000 are rescinded: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated for "Military Construction, Army" under Public Law 106-246, \$17,415,000 are rescinded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. OBEY

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. OBEY:

On page 2, line 13, under the heading "Military Construction, Army", delete the dollar amount and insert \$1,726,660,000;

On page 3, line 13, under the heading "Military Construction, Navy", delete the dollar amount and insert \$1,311,907,000;

On page 4, line 5, under the heading "Military Construction, Air Force", delete the dollar amount and insert \$968,509,000;

On page 4, line 21, under the heading "Military Construction, Defense-Wide", delete the dollar amount and insert \$872,110,000;

On page 5, line 20, under the heading "Military Construction, Army National Guard", delete the dollar amount and insert \$231,860,000;

On page 6, line 3, under the heading "Military Construction, Air National Guard", delete the dollar amount and insert \$95,605,000;

On page 7, line 19, under the heading "Family Housing Construction, Army", delete the dollar amount and insert \$601,191,000;

On page 8, line 13, under the heading "Family Housing Construction, Navy and

Marine Corps", delete the dollar amount and insert \$288,193,000;

And on page 9, line 6, under the heading "Family Housing Construction, Air Force", delete the dollar amount and insert \$841,065,000.

At the end of the bill, add the following:

Section _____. In the case of taxpayers with adjusted gross income in excess of \$1,000,000 for the tax beginning in 2003, the amount of tax reduction resulting from enactment of the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003 shall be reduced by five percent.

Mr. OBEY (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is reserved.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I have already explained to the House what the intention of this amendment is. This amendment would reinstate the \$160 million in cuts from the President's budget for hangers, maintenance shops, office space, physical fitness facilities for the military that even the White House thought were crucial. It adds \$480 million for family housing to help at least 2,500 military families. There are 134,000 inadequate units that service those families to date. It would add \$318 million for new barracks. It would help get 5,300 single service personnel into decent housing. The Pentagon says there is a need for over 83,000 unit fix-ups. And it would pay for that by reducing the expected tax cut for those with adjusted gross incomes of more than \$1 million dollars annually. We would adjust their tax cuts from \$88,000 to \$83,000, thus enabling them to keep 95 percent of their tax cut. That would free up enough money to meet these military needs, and I would urge the House, despite the action of the Committee on Rules, to allow this amendment to go forward.

POINT OF ORDER

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KNOLLENBERG) insist on his point of order?

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Chairman, I do. I make a point of order against the amendment because it proposes to change existing law and constitutes legislation in an appropriations bill and therefore violates clause 2 of rule XXI, which states in part "An amendment to a general appropriations bill shall not be in order if changing existing law."

At this time I ask for a ruling from the Chair.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I would like to be heard on the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin is recognized.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, what has been happening in this House is that the Committee on Rules has routinely been waiving points of orders for the

majority but denying those same waivers to the minority. That puts us in an uneven position on the House floor. We are in that kind of position on this amendment. I want to simply say in conceding the point of order that I will continue to make this motion on this bill. I will have it in my motion to recommit. I will try at every stage of the process to get this matter before the House so we can make these priority judgments, and it is up to the majority whether it wants to knock them off the floor or not.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's point of order is conceded and sustained.

The Clerk will read.

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill, through page 19, line 19 be considered as read, printed in the RECORD and open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The text of the remainder of the bill, from page 3, line 5, though page 19, line 19 is as follows:

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY (INCLUDING RESCISSIONS)

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, naval installations, facilities, and real property for the Navy as currently authorized by law, including personnel in the Naval Facilities Engineering Command and other personal services necessary for the purposes of this appropriation, \$1,211,077,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided*, That of this amount, not to exceed \$65,612,000 shall be available for study, planning, design, architect and engineer services, as authorized by law, unless the Secretary of Defense determines that additional obligations are necessary for such purposes and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of his determination and the reasons therefor: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated for "Military Construction, Navy" under Public Law 107-249, \$27,213,000 are rescinded: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated for "Military Construction, Navy" under Public Law 107-64, \$12,109,000 are rescinded.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, facilities, and real property for the Air Force as currently authorized by law, \$896,136,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided*, That of this amount, not to exceed \$80,543,000 shall be available for study, planning, design, architect and engineer services, as authorized by law, unless the Secretary of Defense determines that additional obligations are necessary for such purposes and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of his determination and the reasons therefor.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, DEFENSE-WIDE (INCLUDING RESCISSION AND TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, installations, facilities, and real property for activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments), as currently authorized by law, \$813,613,000, to remain available

until September 30, 2008: *Provided*, That such amounts of this appropriation as may be determined by the Secretary of Defense may be transferred to such appropriations of the Department of Defense available for military construction or family housing as he may designate, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes, and for the same time period, as the appropriation or fund to which transferred: *Provided further*, That of the amount appropriated, not to exceed \$63,884,000 shall be available for study, planning, design, architect and engineer services, as authorized by law, unless the Secretary of Defense determines that additional obligations are necessary for such purposes and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of his determination and the reasons therefor: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated for "Military Construction, Defense-wide" under Public Law 107-249, \$32,680,000 are rescinded.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

For construction, acquisition, expansion, rehabilitation, and conversion of facilities for the training and administration of the Army National Guard, and contributions therefor, as authorized by chapter 1803 of title 10, United States Code, and Military Construction Authorization Acts, \$208,033,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

For construction, acquisition, expansion, rehabilitation, and conversion of facilities for the training and administration of the Air National Guard, and contributions therefor, as authorized by chapter 1803 of title 10, United States Code, and Military Construction Authorization Acts, \$77,105,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY RESERVE

For construction, acquisition, expansion, rehabilitation, and conversion of facilities for the training and administration of the Army Reserve as authorized by chapter 1803 of title 10, United States Code, and Military Construction Authorization Acts, \$84,569,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVAL RESERVE

For construction, acquisition, expansion, rehabilitation, and conversion of facilities for the training and administration of the reserve components of the Navy and Marine Corps as authorized by chapter 1803 of title 10, United States Code, and Military Construction Authorization Acts, \$38,992,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE RESERVE

For construction, acquisition, expansion, rehabilitation, and conversion of facilities for the training and administration of the Air Force Reserve as authorized by chapter 1803 of title 10, United States Code, and Military Construction Authorization Acts, \$56,212,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION SECURITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM

For the United States share of the cost of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program for the acquisition and construction of military facilities and installations (including international military headquarters) and for related expenses for the collective defense of the North Atlantic Treaty Area as authorized in Military Construction Authorization Acts and section 2806 of title 10, United States Code, \$169,300,000, to remain available until expended.

FAMILY HOUSING CONSTRUCTION, ARMY
(INCLUDING RESCISSION)

For expenses of family housing for the Army for construction, including acquisition, replacement, addition, expansion, extension and alteration, as authorized by law, \$409,191,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated for "Family Housing Construction, Army" under Public Law 107-249, \$52,300,000 are rescinded.

FAMILY HOUSING OPERATION AND
MAINTENANCE, ARMY

For expenses of family housing for the Army for operation and maintenance, including debt payment, leasing, minor construction, principal and interest charges, and insurance premiums, as authorized by law, \$1,043,026,000.

FAMILY HOUSING CONSTRUCTION, NAVY AND
MARINE CORPS
(INCLUDING RESCISSION)

For expenses of family housing for the Navy and Marine Corps for construction, including acquisition, replacement, addition, expansion, extension and alteration, as authorized by law, \$184,193,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated for "Family Housing Construction, Navy and Marine Corps" under Public Law 107-249, \$3,585,000 are rescinded.

FAMILY HOUSING OPERATION AND
MAINTENANCE, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

For expenses of family housing for the Navy and Marine Corps for operation and maintenance, including debt payment, leasing, minor construction, principal and interest charges, and insurance premiums, as authorized by law, \$852,778,000.

FAMILY HOUSING CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE
(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS)

For expenses of family housing for the Air Force for construction, including acquisition, replacement, addition, expansion, extension and alteration, as authorized by law, \$657,065,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated for "Family Housing Construction, Air Force" under Public Law 107-249, \$19,347,000 are rescinded: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated for "Family Housing Construction, Air Force" under Public Law 105-237, \$9,692,000 are rescinded.

FAMILY HOUSING OPERATION AND
MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

For expenses of family housing for the Air Force for operation and maintenance, including debt payment, leasing, minor construction, principal and interest charges, and insurance premiums, as authorized by law, \$826,074,000.

FAMILY HOUSING CONSTRUCTION, DEFENSE-
WIDE

For expenses of family housing for the activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments) for construction, including acquisition, replacement, addition, expansion, extension and alteration, as authorized by law, \$350,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008.

FAMILY HOUSING OPERATION AND
MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE

For expenses of family housing for the activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments) for operation and maintenance, leasing, and minor construction, as authorized by law, \$49,440,000.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FAMILY HOUSING
IMPROVEMENT FUND

For the Department of Defense Family Housing Improvement Fund, \$300,000, to re-

main available until expended, for family housing initiatives undertaken pursuant to section 2883 of title 10, United States Code, providing alternative means of acquiring and improving military family housing and supporting facilities.

BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE ACCOUNT

For deposit into the Department of Defense Base Closure Account 1990 established by section 2906(a)(1) of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1991 (Public Law 101-510), \$370,427,000, to remain available until expended.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 101. None of the funds appropriated in Military Construction Appropriations Acts shall be expended for payments under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract for construction, where cost estimates exceed \$25,000, to be performed within the United States, except Alaska, without the specific approval in writing of the Secretary of Defense setting forth the reasons therefor.

SEC. 102. Funds appropriated to the Department of Defense for construction shall be available for hire of passenger motor vehicles.

SEC. 103. Funds appropriated to the Department of Defense for construction may be used for advances to the Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation, for the construction of access roads as authorized by section 210 of title 23, United States Code, when projects authorized therein are certified as important to the national defense by the Secretary of Defense.

SEC. 104. None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be used to begin construction of new bases inside the continental United States for which specific appropriations have not been made.

SEC. 105. No part of the funds provided in Military Construction Appropriations Acts shall be used for purchase of land or land easements in excess of 100 percent of the value as determined by the Army Corps of Engineers or the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, except: (1) where there is a determination of value by a Federal court; (2) purchases negotiated by the Attorney General or his designee; (3) where the estimated value is less than \$25,000; or (4) as otherwise determined by the Secretary of Defense to be in the public interest.

SEC. 106. None of the funds appropriated in Military Construction Appropriations Acts shall be used to: (1) acquire land; (2) provide for site preparation; or (3) install utilities for any family housing, except housing for which funds have been made available in annual Military Construction Appropriations Acts.

SEC. 107. None of the funds appropriated in Military Construction Appropriations Acts for minor construction may be used to transfer or relocate any activity from one base or installation to another, without prior notification to the Committees on Appropriations.

SEC. 108. No part of the funds appropriated in Military Construction Appropriations Acts may be used for the procurement of steel for any construction project or activity for which American steel producers, fabricators, and manufacturers have been denied the opportunity to compete for such steel procurement.

SEC. 109. None of the funds available to the Department of Defense for military construction or family housing during the current fiscal year may be used to pay real property taxes in any foreign nation.

SEC. 110. None of the funds appropriated in Military Construction Appropriations Acts may be used to initiate a new installation overseas without prior notification to the Committees on Appropriations.

SEC. 111. None of the funds appropriated in Military Construction Appropriations Acts

may be obligated for architect and engineer contracts estimated by the Government to exceed \$500,000 for projects to be accomplished in Japan, in any NATO member country, or in countries bordering the Arabian Sea, unless such contracts are awarded to United States firms or United States firms in joint venture with host nation firms.

SEC. 112. None of the funds appropriated in Military Construction Appropriations Acts for military construction in the United States territories and possessions in the Pacific and on Kwajalein Atoll, or in countries bordering the Arabian Sea, may be used to award any contract estimated by the Government to exceed \$1,000,000 to a foreign contractor: *Provided*, That this section shall not be applicable to contract awards for which the lowest responsive and responsible bid of a United States contractor exceeds the lowest responsive and responsible bid of a foreign contractor by greater than 20 percent: *Provided further*, That this section shall not apply to contract awards for military construction on Kwajalein Atoll for which the lowest responsive and responsible bid is submitted by a Marshallese contractor.

SEC. 113. The Secretary of Defense is to inform the appropriate committees of Congress, including the Committees on Appropriations, of the plans and scope of any proposed military exercise involving United States personnel 30 days prior to its occurring, if amounts expended for construction, either temporary or permanent, are anticipated to exceed \$100,000.

SEC. 114. Not more than 20 percent of the appropriations in Military Construction Appropriations Acts which are limited for obligation during the current fiscal year shall be obligated during the last 2 months of the fiscal year.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 115. Funds appropriated to the Department of Defense for construction in prior years shall be available for construction authorized for each such military department by the authorizations enacted into law during the current session of Congress.

SEC. 116. For military construction or family housing projects that are being completed with funds otherwise expired or lapsed for obligation, expired or lapsed funds may be used to pay the cost of associated supervision, inspection, overhead, engineering and design on those projects and on subsequent claims, if any.

SEC. 117. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any funds appropriated to a military department or defense agency for the construction of military projects may be obligated for a military construction project or contract, or for any portion of such a project or contract, at any time before the end of the fourth fiscal year after the fiscal year for which funds for such project were appropriated if the funds obligated for such project: (1) are obligated from funds available for military construction projects; and (2) do not exceed the amount appropriated for such project, plus any amount by which the cost of such project is increased pursuant to law.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 118. During the 5-year period after appropriations available to the Department of Defense for military construction and family housing operation and maintenance and construction have expired for obligation, upon a determination that such appropriations will not be necessary for the liquidation of obligations or for making authorized adjustments to such appropriations for obligations incurred during the period of availability of such appropriations, unobligated balances of such appropriations may be transferred into

the appropriation "Foreign Currency Fluctuations, Construction, Defense" to be merged with and to be available for the same time period and for the same purposes as the appropriation to which transferred.

SEC. 119. The Secretary of Defense is to provide the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives with an annual report by February 15, containing details of the specific actions proposed to be taken by the Department of Defense during the current fiscal year to encourage other member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Japan, Korea, and United States allies bordering the Arabian Sea to assume a greater share of the common defense burden of such nations and the United States.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 120. During the current fiscal year, in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense, proceeds deposited to the Department of Defense Base Closure Account established by section 207(a)(1) of the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act (Public Law 100-526) pursuant to section 207(a)(2)(C) of such Act, may be transferred to the account established by section 2906(a)(1) of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1991, to be merged with, and to be available for the same purposes and the same time period as that account.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 121. Subject to 30 days prior notification to the Committees on Appropriations, such additional amounts as may be determined by the Secretary of Defense may be transferred to the Department of Defense Family Housing Improvement Fund from amounts appropriated for construction in "Family Housing" accounts, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same period of time as amounts appropriated directly to the Fund: *Provided*, That appropriations made available to the Fund shall be available to cover the costs, as defined in section 502(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of direct loans or loan guarantees issued by the Department of Defense pursuant to the provisions of subchapter IV of chapter 169, title 10, United States Code, pertaining to alternative means of acquiring and improving military family housing and supporting facilities.

SEC. 122. None of the funds appropriated or made available by this Act may be obligated for Partnership for Peace Programs in the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 123. During the current fiscal year, in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense, amounts may be transferred from the account established by section 2906(a)(1) of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1991, to the fund established by section 1013(d) of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 3374) to pay for expenses associated with the Homeowners Assistance Program. Any amounts transferred shall be merged with and be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the fund to which transferred.

SEC. 124. Notwithstanding this or any other provision of law, funds appropriated in Military Construction Appropriations Acts for operations and maintenance of family housing shall be the exclusive source of funds for repair and maintenance of all family housing units, including general or flag officer quarters: *Provided*, That not more than \$35,000 per unit may be spent annually for the maintenance and repair of any general or flag officer quarters without 30 days advance prior notification to the appropriate committees of Congress, except that an after-the-fact notification shall be submitted if the limitation is exceeded solely due to costs associated with environmental remediation that could not be reasonably anticipated at the time of the budget submission: *Provided further*, That the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) is to report annually to the Committees on Appropriations all operations and maintenance expenditures for each individual general or flag officer quarters for the prior fiscal year.

SEC. 125. None of the funds made available in this Act may be transferred to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government, except pursuant to a transfer made by, or transfer authority provided in, this Act or any other appropriation Act.

SEC. 126. None of the funds appropriated in this Act for the Department of the Army for military construction projects in the Republic of Korea may be obligated or expended for projects at Camp Humphreys in the Republic of Korea until the Secretary of Defense certifies and reports to the appropriate committees of Congress that the United States and the Republic of Korea have entered into an agreement on the availability and use of land sufficient for such projects. The certification must be presented to the committees no later than September 30, 2004, or the funds expire.

□ 1630

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any amendments?

If not, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

This Act may be cited as the "Military Construction Appropriations Act, 2004".

The CHAIRMAN. Are there further amendments?

If not, under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. THORNBERRY, having assumed the chair, Mr. BASS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2559) making appropriations for military construction, family housing, and base realignment and closure for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 298, he reported the bill back to the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT OFFERED BY MR. OBEY

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. OBEY. Without the motion to recommit, yes.

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I reserve a point of order against the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. A point of order is reserved.

The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. OBEY moves to recommit the bill, H.R. 2559, to the Committee on Appropriation with instructions to report the same forthwith with the following amendment:

On page 2, line 13, under the heading "Military Construction, Army", delete the dollar amount and insert \$1,726,660,000;

On page 3, line 13, under the heading "Military Construction, Navy", delete the dollar amount and insert \$1,311,907,000;

On page 4, line 5, under the heading "Military Construction, Air Force", delete the dollar amount and insert \$968,509,000;

On page 4, line 21, under the heading "Military Construction, Defense-Wide", delete the dollar amount and insert \$872,110,000;

On page 5, line 20, under the heading "Military Construction, Army National Guard", delete the dollar amount and insert \$231,860,000;

On page 6, line 3, under the heading "Military Construction, Air National Guard", delete the dollar amount and insert \$95,605,000;

On page 7, line 19, under the heading "Family Housing Construction, Army", delete the dollar amount and insert \$601,191,000;

On page 8, line 13, under the heading "Family Housing Construction, Navy and Marine Corps", delete the dollar amount and insert \$288,193,000;

And on page 9, line 6, under the heading "Family Housing Construction, Air Force", delete the dollar amount and insert \$841,065,000.

At the end of the bill, add the following:

SECTION _____. In the case of taxpayers with adjusted gross income in excess of \$1,000,000 for the tax year beginning in 2003, the amount of tax reduction resulting from enactment of the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003 shall be reduced by five percent.

Mr. OBEY (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) on his motion to recommit.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I will not take the 5 minutes. This is simply the same motion I offered before. If this House were operating on the basis of any degree of fairness today, it would be before the House, and I would simply ask that the majority refrain from offering the point of order against it. I know they have their marching orders. They have to do what they have to do, and I have to do what I have to do.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the motion to recommit because it proposes to change existing law and constitutes legislation in an appropriations bill, and, therefore, violates clause 2 of rule XXI.

The rule states, in pertinent part, "An amendment to a general appropriation bill shall not be in order if changing existing law."

The amendment proposes to alter the application of existing law.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Wisconsin wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. OBEY. Yes, I do, Mr. Speaker.

As I said earlier, this is the same motion I made before. What is happening here is that because of a technical difference in the way the rules are being applied to the majority and the minority, we are being prevented from offering a motion which would strike a much better balance between the needs of our military and the needs of the most well-off people in this society.

With that, I concede the point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin concedes the point of order. The point of order is sustained.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT OFFERED BY MR. OBEY

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. OBEY. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. OBEY moves to recommit the bill, H.R. 2559, to the Committee on Appropriations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The motion is not debatable.

The question is on the motion to recommit offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY).

The motion was rejected.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Under clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clauses 8 and 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on passage of H.R. 2559 will be followed by 5-minute votes on suspending the rules and adopting House Resolution 277 and on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 428, nays 0, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 325]

YEAS—428

Abercrombie	Blunt	Carter
Ackerman	Boehlert	Case
Aderholt	Boehner	Castle
Akin	Bonilla	Chabot
Alexander	Bonner	Chocola
Allen	Bono	Clay
Andrews	Boozman	Clyburn
Baca	Boswell	Coble
Bachus	Boucher	Cole
Baird	Boyd	Collins
Baker	Bradley (NH)	Conyers
Baldwin	Brady (PA)	Cooper
Ballance	Brady (TX)	Costello
Ballenger	Brown (OH)	Cramer
Barrett (SC)	Brown (SC)	Crane
Bartlett (MD)	Brown, Corrine	Crenshaw
Barton (TX)	Burgess	Crowley
Bass	Burns	Cubin
Beauprez	Burr	Culberson
Becerra	Burton (IN)	Cummings
Bell	Buyer	Cunningham
Bereuter	Calvert	Davis (AL)
Berkley	Camp	Davis (CA)
Berman	Cannon	Davis (FL)
Berry	Cantor	Davis (IL)
Biggart	Capito	Davis (TN)
Billirakis	Capps	Davis, Jo Ann
Bishop (GA)	Capuano	Davis, Tom
Bishop (NY)	Cardin	Deal (GA)
Bishop (UT)	Cardoza	DeFazio
Blackburn	Carson (IN)	DeGette
Blumenauer	Carson (OK)	Delahunt

DeLauro	Johnson (CT)	Osborne
DeLay	Johnson (IL)	Ose
DeMint	Johnson, E. B.	Otter
Deutsch	Johnson, Sam	Owens
Diaz-Balart, L.	Jones (NC)	Oxley
Diaz-Balart, M.	Jones (OH)	Pallone
Dicks	Kanjorski	Pascarell
Dingell	Kaptur	Pastor
Doggett	Keller	Payne
Dooley (CA)	Kelly	Pearce
Doolittle	Kennedy (MN)	Pelosi
Doyle	Kennedy (RI)	Pence
Dreier	Kildee	Peterson (MN)
Duncan	Kilpatrick	Peterson (PA)
Dunn	Kind	Petri
Edwards	King (IA)	Pickering
Ehlers	King (NY)	Pitts
Emanuel	Kingston	Platts
Emerson	Kirk	Pombo
Engel	Klecza	Pomeroy
English	Kline	Porter
Eshoo	Knollenberg	Portman
Etheridge	Kolbe	Price (NC)
Evans	Kucinich	Pryce (OH)
Everett	LaHood	Putnam
Farr	Lampson	Quinn
Fattah	Langevin	Radanovich
Feeney	Lantos	Rahall
Ferguson	Larsen (WA)	Ramstad
Filner	Larson (CT)	Rangel
Flake	Latham	Regula
Fletcher	LaTourette	Rehberg
Foley	Leach	Renzi
Forbes	Lee	Reyes
Ford	Levin	Reynolds
Fossella	Lewis (CA)	Rodriguez
Frank (MA)	Lewis (GA)	Rogers (AL)
Franks (AZ)	Lewis (KY)	Rogers (KY)
Frelinghuysen	Linder	Rogers (MI)
Frost	Lipinski	Rohrabacher
Gallegly	LoBiondo	Ros-Lehtinen
Garrett (NJ)	Lofgren	Ross
Gerlach	Lowey	Rothman
Gibbons	Lucas (KY)	Roybal-Allard
Gilchrest	Lucas (OK)	Royce
Gillmor	Lynch	Ruppersberger
Gingrey	Majette	Rush
Gonzalez	Maloney	Ryan (OH)
Goode	Manzullo	Ryan (WI)
Goodlatte	Markey	Ryun (KS)
Gordon	Marshall	Sabo
Goss	Matheson	Sanchez, Linda
Granger	Matsui	T.
Graves	McCarthy (MO)	Sanchez, Loretta
Green (TX)	McCarthy (NY)	Sanders
Green (WI)	McCollum	Sandlin
Greenwood	McCotter	Saxton
Grijalva	McCrery	Schakowsky
Gutierrez	McDermott	Schiff
Gutknecht	McGovern	Schrock
Hall	McHugh	Scott (GA)
Harman	McIntyre	Scott (VA)
Harris	McKeon	Sensenbrenner
Hart	McNulty	Serrano
Hastings (FL)	Meehan	Sessions
Hastings (WA)	Meek (FL)	Shadeegg
Hayes	Meeks (NY)	Shaw
Hayworth	Menendez	Shays
Hefley	Mica	Sherman
Hersarling	Michaud	Sherwood
Henger	Millender	Shimkus
Hill	McDonald	Shuster
Hinchey	Miller (FL)	Simmons
Hinojosa	Miller (MI)	Simpson
Hobson	Miller (NC)	Skelton
Hoeffel	Miller, Gary	Slaughter
Hoekstra	Miller, George	Smith (MI)
Holden	Mollohan	Smith (NJ)
Holt	Moore	Smith (TX)
Honda	Moran (KS)	Snyder
Hooley (OR)	Moran (VA)	Solis
Hottel	Murphy	Souder
Houghton	Murtha	Spratt
Hoyer	Musgrave	Stark
Hulshof	Myrick	Stearns
Hunter	Nadler	Stenholm
Hyde	Napolitano	Strickland
Inlee	Neal (MA)	Stupak
Isakson	Nethercutt	Sullivan
Israel	Neugebauer	Sweeney
Issa	Ney	Tancredo
Istook	Northup	Tanner
Jackson (IL)	Norwood	Tauscher
Jackson-Lee	Nunes	Tauzin
(TX)	Nussle	Taylor (MS)
Janklow	Oberstar	Taylor (NC)
Jefferson	Obey	Terry
Jenkins	Olver	Thomas
John	Ortiz	Thompson (CA)

Thompson (MS)	Velazquez	Weller
Thornberry	Visclosky	Wexler
Tiahrt	Vitter	Whitfield
Tiberi	Walden (OR)	Wicker
Tierney	Walsh	Wilson (NM)
Toomey	Wamp	Wilson (SC)
Towns	Waters	Wolf
Turner (OH)	Watson	Woolsey
Turner (TX)	Watt	Wu
Udall (CO)	Waxman	Wynn
Udall (NM)	Weiner	Young (AK)
Upton	Weldon (FL)	Young (FL)
Van Hollen	Weldon (PA)	

NOT VOTING—6

Brown-Waite,	Gephardt	Smith (WA)
Ginny	McInnis	
Cox	Paul	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THORNBERRY) (during the vote). Members are reminded less than 2 minutes remain in this vote.

□ 1654

Mr. ACKERMAN changed his vote from “nay” to “yea”.

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR FREEDOM IN HONG KONG

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, H. Res. 277.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 277, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 426, nays 1, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 326]

YEAS—426

Abercrombie	Blunt	Carter
Ackerman	Boehlert	Case
Aderholt	Boehner	Castle
Akin	Bonilla	Chabot
Alexander	Bonner	Chocola
Allen	Bono	Clay
Andrews	Boozman	Clyburn
Baca	Boswell	Coble
Bachus	Boucher	Cole
Baird	Boyd	Collins
Baker	Bradley (NH)	Conyers
Baldwin	Brady (PA)	Cooper
Ballance	Brady (TX)	Costello
Ballenger	Brown (OH)	Cox
Barrett (SC)	Brown (SC)	Cramer
Bartlett (MD)	Brown, Corrine	Crane
Barton (TX)	Burgess	Crenshaw
Bass	Burns	Crowley
Beauprez	Burr	Cubin
Becerra	Burton (IN)	Culberson
Bell	Buyer	Cummings
Bereuter	Calvert	Cunningham
Berkley	Camp	Davis (AL)
Berman	Cannon	Davis (CA)
Berry	Cantor	Davis (FL)
Biggart	Capito	Davis (IL)
Billirakis	Capps	Davis (TN)
Bishop (GA)	Capuano	Davis, Jo Ann
Bishop (NY)	Cardin	Davis, Tom
Bishop (UT)	Cardoza	Deal (GA)
Blackburn	Carson (IN)	DeFazio
Blumenauer	Carson (OK)	DeGette